

Title – Skincare Compositions

This invention relates to skincare compositions, and in particular to compositions in the form of hydroalcoholic gels containing salicylic acid,
5 especially gels that may have an astringent or toning effect on the skin, and to methods of treatment that involve the application of such compositions.

Acne vulgaris (acne) is a chronic inflammatory condition of the pilosebaceous units of the skin, which is particularly prevalent in adolescents. The condition
10 generally causes the formation, on the skin, of comedones, red papules, pustules and sometimes cysts. This is unsightly and furthermore, if untreated, acne can lead to scarring of the skin. The major causes of acne are thought to be an increase in sebum production, an increased presence of *propionibacterium acne* (*P. acne*), blockage of the pilosebaceous duct and the
15 production of inflammation.

Salicylic acid is known to be effective in the treatment of acne. It is a topical keratolytic agent that works by dissolving the intercellular cement that holds
20 epithelial cells together. Salicylic acid is used in a variety of over-the-counter acne remedies.

Skincare compositions are typically formulated at approximately the pH of the skin, namely at or around pH 5.5. This optimises compatibility with the skin and aids transport of active molecules onto and through the skin. However,
25 when formulating salicylic acid, it is desired to provide a gel which has a more acidic pH, for example a pH of 4.5 or less. Salicylic acid is most effective when applied topically in an acidic environment. A further formulation issue is that, due to its poor solubility characteristics, salicylic acid is difficult to solubilise to provide stable compositions.

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Astringent compositions are used to "tone" and moisturise the skin.
Astringent compositions typically comprise a solvent system including a high

proportion of a relatively volatile solvent, most commonly ethanol or isopropyl alcohol. Such compositions may comprise as much as 40% or more alcohol and are commonly of low viscosity.

- 5 The low viscosity of the composition means that it spreads easily and well when applied to the skin, but has the disadvantage that the composition may be difficult to apply. As a result, a large proportion of the product may be lost when the composition is transferred from the packaging to the user's hands, and then from the hands to the intended site of application, most commonly
- 10 the face and surrounding areas. This leads to wastage and may consequently result in dissatisfaction on the part of the consumer. If, alternatively, the composition is applied using an absorbent pad or the like, then large proportions of the composition may be absorbed directly into the pad and again be wasted.

- 15 Wastage of the composition may be reduced by increasing the viscosity, eg by formulation of the composition as a gel. However, this has the disadvantage that the composition may be more difficult to apply. In addition, many gelling agents do not form effective gels at low pH to form a
- 20 cosmetically acceptable hydroalcoholic gel which solubilises salicylic acid adequately and is also stable on storage. Furthermore, gelling agents useful at low pH may not function adequately in hydroalcoholic systems as the alcohol changes the solvation characteristics of the polymer in the aqueous system. In addition, on application to the skin, the alcohol evaporates off as
- 25 the gel is rubbed into the skin. Again, it is important to ensure that this does not have a deleterious effect on the cosmetic acceptability of the product at the point of use.

- For the above reasons, it would be desirable to develop an improved
- 30 skincare composition that is sufficiently viscous to be relatively easy to dispense and handle prior to application, yet which spreads easily upon the intended site of application.

It is known to use taurate copolymers as thickening agents in aqueous systems. For example, WO 03022236 discloses a cosmetic composition comprising 0.01 to 20% C₁₋₂₅ alpha- or beta-hydroxycarboxylic acid at least partially present as a salt, 0.01 to 10% of a taurate copolymer and a
5 cosmetically acceptable carrier, wherein the composition has a pH of less than 6. In addition, WO 03022237 discloses a cosmetic composition comprising 0.001 to 5% of a polysaccharide gum, 0.001 to 10% of a taurate copolymer and a cosmetically acceptable carrier, wherein the composition has a pH of less than 7. US 6620420 discloses a gel-cream of the oil-in-
10 water type comprising up to 90% water, up to 20% lipid phase, up to 5% emulsifiers and up to 5% one or more ammonium acryloyldimethyltaurate/vinylpyrrolidone copolymers. However, these disclosures relate to systems to provide thickened cosmetic compositions effective at low pH which are of sufficiently aesthetically pleasing viscosity
15 and skinfeel. None of the above documents suggest the use of these systems in hydroalcoholic gels suitable for solubilising salicylic acid.

There has now been developed a skincare formulation that substantially satisfies the above-described requirements and/or which overcomes or
20 substantially mitigates the above-mentioned and/or other disadvantages associated with the prior art.

Accordingly, there is provided a cosmetically acceptable skincare composition in the form of a hydroalcoholic gel dispersion, the composition
25 comprising salicylic acid or a salt thereof and a gelling agent in the form of a copolymer of acryloyl dimethyl tauric acid or a salt thereof.

WO 0128338 discloses topical compositions comprising a benzoic acid analogue, a metal salt and a carrier wherein the composition has a pH from
30 1-7. The combination of the benzoic acid analogue and metal salt are said to provide a synergistic immediate and residual anti-viral and antibacterial efficacy. One of the example compositions disclosed therein comprises a

hydroalcoholic gel comprising a combination of acrylamidomethylpropane sulphonic acid (available under the trade name Aritoflex AVC) and xanthan gum as thickening agents. However, it has been found that the gel provided in accordance with that disclosure has an intense colour and an unpleasant odour. In addition, due to the presence of the metal salt, the viscosity of the gel increases on storage. Accordingly, a hydroalcoholic gel containing salicylic acid, acrylamidomethylpropane sulphonic acid (available under the trade name Aristoflex AVC), xanthan gum and the polyvalent iron trichloride is not cosmetically acceptable.

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According to the invention, there is provided a cosmetically acceptable skincare composition in the form of a hydroalcoholic gel dispersion, the composition comprising salicylic acid or a salt thereof and a gelling agent in the form of a copolymer of acryloyl dimethyl tauric acid or a salt thereof, provided that if the composition contains xanthan gum, then it does not contain iron trichloride.

The skincare composition according to the invention is advantageous primarily in that it is of sufficient viscosity to facilitate handling and dispensing of the composition, yet flows freely and is readily spreadable when applied to the intended site of application. In addition, the gel solubilises the salicylic acid effectively and is stable on storage.

According to another aspect of the invention, there is provided a method for the treatment of a person's skin, which method comprises the application to the skin of a cosmetically acceptable skincare composition in the form of a hydroalcoholic gel dispersion, the composition comprising salicylic acid or a salt thereof and a gelling agent in the form of a copolymer of acryloyl dimethyl tauric acid or a salt thereof.

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The method according to the latter aspect of the invention may have a therapeutic effect, in that it may be useful in the prophylaxis or remedial

treatment of a disease or disorder of the skin, preferably acne. Alternatively, the method may be essentially cosmetic in nature, being effective to improve the appearance of the area of the skin to which the composition is applied.

- 5 According to a further aspect of the invention, there is provided the use of a copolymer of acryloyl dimethyl tauric acid or a salt thereof as a gelling agent in a cosmetically acceptable skincare composition comprising a hydroalcoholic gel comprising salicylic acid or a salt thereof.
- 10 The hydroalcoholic gel according to the invention is cosmetically acceptable to the consumer, namely, it has an acceptable appearance and odour. It may be applied to and left on the skin or it may be washed off, in both cases without leaving an undesirable residue on the skin or staining the skin or clothes. It may have a valuable cleansing effect on the skin. In addition, the
- 15 viscosity remains substantially unchanged on storage, for example over a month or up to a year or even longer.

The gelling agent useful in the composition according to the invention is a copolymer of acryloyl dimethyl tauric acid (or a salt thereof), especially a

20 copolymer of that monomer with another vinylic monomer.

Most preferably, the gelling agent is a copolymer of a salt of acryloyl dimethyl tauric acid with another vinylic monomer. The salt may be a salt of a Group I alkali metal, but is more preferably an ammonium salt.

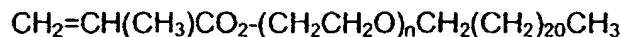
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Examples of suitable copolymer gelling agents are:

- a) Ammonium acryloyl dimethyl taurate / vinyl pyrrolidone copolymer, ie a copolymer of ammonium acryloyl dimethyl taurate and vinyl pyrrolidone (1-
- 30 vinyl-2-pyrrolidone). This material is available under the trade name Aristoflex AVC from Clariant GmbH, Functional Chemicals Division, D-65840 Sulzbach, Germany.

b) Ammonium acryloyl dimethyl taurate / Beheneth-25 methacrylate copolymer, ie a copolymer of ammonium acryloyl dimethyl taurate and Beheneth-25 methacrylate, the structure of which is

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in which n is approximately 25. This material is also available from Clariant GmbH under the trade name Aristoflex HMB.

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c) Ammonium acryloyldimethyltaurate / vinyl formamide copolymer, ie a copolymer of ammonium acryloyl dimethyl taurate and vinyl formamide. Again, a suitable material is available from Clariant GmbH under the trade name Aristoflex AVC-1.

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The composition most preferably comprises less than 10% w/w of the gelling agent, and more commonly less than 5% w/w. The amount of gelling agent will generally be greater than 0.1% w/w and more commonly greater than 0.5% w/w. The amount of gelling agent in the composition will preferably lie in the range 0.1 to 5% w/w, more preferably 0.5 to 5% w/w. Typically, the amount of gelling agent will be less than 3% w/w, eg about 1% w/w or about 2% w/w.

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If desired, a proportion of the copolymer of acryloyl dimethyl tauric acid (or salt thereof) may be replaced by other gelling agents stable at low pH in the composition. Preferably, the acryloyl dimethyl tauric acid copolymer (or salt thereof) is the sole gelling agent in the composition. More preferably, ammonium acryloyl dimethyl tauric acid copolymer is the sole gelling agent in the composition.

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Furthermore, thickening agents which increase the viscosity of the gel at or below pH 4.5 may also be employed. For example, water-soluble or

hydrophilic materials are preferred, such as naturally occurring gums and cellulose or derivatives thereof. Particularly suitable thickeners are hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose or hydroxyethyl cellulose (available from Hercules under the trade name Natrosol), especially hydroxyethyl cellulose.

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The amount of thickening agent in the composition may lie in the range 0 to 10% w/w. If the thickening agent is present, the composition may comprise from 0.1 to 5% w/w, more preferably 0.5 to 3% w/w. Generally, it is preferred to use a gelling agent in the absence of a thickening agent.

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The composition according to the invention preferably has a viscosity of from about 50 mPa.s to about 20,000 mPa.s, more preferably from about 100 mPa.s to about 10,000 mPa.s. Viscosity may be measured using a Brookfield LVT viscometer equipped with a spindle 4 rotating at 12rpm after 2

15 minutes.

The gel according to the present invention is preferably free or substantially free of polyvalent ionic material, namely cations and anions, which may cause undesired cross-linking between the polymer chains which may affect the initial formation of the gel or change the viscosity of the gel on storage. By "substantially free", we mean less than 1% polyvalent ionic material, preferably less than 0.1% and especially less than 0.01% polyvalent ionic material.

25 On application to the skin, the gel is applied to a small area and is then rubbed over the skin. The high shear force of the rubbing action, the presence of salts on the skin and the interaction with increased area of the skin over which the gel is spread causes the gel substantially to break down or thin, namely the viscosity is reduced significantly. This effect causes it to

30 be much easier to apply the composition to the skin without causing an undesirable residue. It also minimises waste of the product as very little of the composition is wasted on application of the gel, for example by being

- absorbed into cotton application pads. The thinning effect of the gel may be measured by standard rheology measurement, for example using a Physica MCR 301 (Anton Paar). The yield value also provides useful information about a gel. On rubbing the gel into the skin, the viscosity is generally
- 5 reduced by a factor of at least 2, preferably by a factor of at least 4 and most preferably by a factor of at least 8. The initial viscosity of the gel may be reduced to less than 100 mPa.s, preferably less than 10mPa.s, on rubbing into the skin.
- 10 The composition according to the invention has the form of a hydroalcoholic gel. As such, the composition will generally comprise a major proportion of water. The amount of water in the composition will typically be in excess of 40% w/w, more commonly in excess of 50% w/w, and may be in excess of 75% w/w. The upper limit of water will depend on the amounts of other
- 15 ingredients incorporated in the composition so that the water may form the remainder of the composition up to 100% of the composition. A typical maximum value is less than 90% by weight, for example 80% by weight or 85% by weight.
- 20 The composition according to the invention comprises an alcohol cosolvent which has a greater volatility than water, preferably a C₁₋₆ alcohol, more preferably a C₂₋₄ alkanol. The cosolvent is most preferably ethanol or isopropyl alcohol. Compositions comprising ethanol are particularly preferred.
- 25 The composition most preferably comprises in excess of 5% w/w of the cosolvent, and may comprise in excess of 10% w/w, in excess of 20% w/w, or in excess of 30% w/w of the cosolvent. The amount of cosolvent present in the composition preferably does not exceed 50% w/w. The amount of
- 30 cosolvent thus preferably lies in the range 5% to 50% w/w, more preferably 10% to 50% w/w. In general, higher proportions of cosolvent may be required in compositions containing higher proportions of ingredients (eg

topically active ingredients, as discussed below) that are of low solubility in water. Where such ingredients are absent, or their concentration is relatively low, the proportion of cosolvent may also be somewhat lower than in other embodiments, eg up to 20% w/w.

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Overall, the concentration of solvent in the composition (ie water and cosolvent) is preferably in excess of 80% w/w, and may be in excess of 90% w/w. The total amount of solvent in the composition will generally be less than 99% w/w.

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Salicylic acid is preferably incorporated into the composition according to the invention as the free acid. However, the pH of the composition may, and generally will, be such that the salicylic acid exists in the composition in dissociated form. As the composition may well contain cationic counterions,

15 the salicylic acid may then be thought of as being present in salt form.

Alternatively, the salicylic acid may be incorporated into the composition in salt form, eg as a salt with a Group I metal, such as sodium salicylate. As used herein, unless the context requires otherwise, any and all references to salicylic acid should be taken to encompass references to the acid and to

20 dissociated forms and salts thereof. The salicylic acid may also be provided from naturally occurring sources, such as willow herb. Preferably, the salicylic acid is the sole active ingredient in a composition according to the present invention.

25 The concentration of salicylic acid in the composition according to the invention is preferably at least 0.1% by weight, more preferably at least 0.5%. The concentration of salicylic acid is preferably less than 5%, more preferably less than 4%, and most preferably less than 3% by weight. The concentration of salicylic acid may therefore fall in the range 0.1% to 5% by weight, more preferably 0.5% to 4%, and most preferably 0.5% to 3%.
30 Particularly preferred concentrations of salicylic acid are 0.5%, 1%, 1.5% and 2% by weight.

The hydroalcoholic gel preferably has a pH of 5.5 or less, more preferably 4.5 or less, for example from 1 to 4.5, preferably from 2 to 4 and most preferably from 2.5 to 3.5, particularly about pH 3.

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The composition according to the invention may also comprise one or more further topically active ingredients useful in skincare. Such active ingredients may include one or more of the following:

10 antimicrobial or antibacterial compounds, for example selected from the following:

triclosan, neomycin, clindamycin, polymyxin, bacitracin, benzoyl peroxide, hydrogen peroxide, tetracyclines such as doxycycline or minocycline, sulfa drugs such as sulfacetamide, penicillins, cephalosporins such as cephalexin,

15 and quinolones such as lomefloxacin, ofloxacin or trovafloxacin;

antiviral compounds, for example selected from acyclovir, tamvir, and penciclovir;

20 antifungal compounds, for example selected from the following: farnesol, clotrimazole, ketoconazole, econazole, fluconazole, calcium or zinc undecylenate, undecylenic acid, butenafine hydrochloride, ciclopirox olamine, miconazole nitrate, nystatin, sulconazole, and terbinafine hydrochloride;

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anti-inflammatory compounds, for example selected from the following: steroidal agents selected from hydrocortisone, fluocinolone acetonide, halcinonide, halobetasol propionate, clobetasol propionate, betamethasone dipropionate, betamethasone valerate, and triamcinolone acetonide, and

30 non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents selected from aspirin, ibuprofen, ketoprofen, naproxen, aloe vera gel, aloe vera, licorice extract, pilewort, Canadian willow root, zinc, and allantoin;

anthelmintic compounds, for example metronidazole.

5 The composition may also comprise an antibacterial agent, particularly a peroxide antibacterial agent. A preferred peroxide antibacterial agent for inclusion in the composition is hydrogen peroxide. Alternatively, the composition may comprise a compound that, in use, is capable of generating hydrogen peroxide. An example of the latter class of compound is an adduct such as urea peroxide (carbamide peroxide).

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In one preferred embodiment of the invention, the composition comprises both salicylic acid and hydrogen peroxide.

15 Where hydrogen peroxide is present in the composition according to the invention, the concentration of hydrogen peroxide is preferably at least 1% by weight. The concentration of hydrogen peroxide is preferably less than 5%, more preferably less than 3%, and most preferably less than 2% by weight. The concentration of hydrogen peroxide may therefore fall within the range 1% to 5% by weight, more preferably 1% to 3%, and most preferably 1% to 20 2% by weight.

The composition according to the invention is a dispersion and may be formulated in numerous forms. Preferably, it is in the form of a clear or transparent gel. However, the composition may often take the form of an 25 emulsion, especially a cream gel. An emulsion is preferably an oil-in-water emulsion.

The oil phase of water-in-oil or oil-in-water emulsions may comprise for example:

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- a) hydrocarbon oils such as paraffin or mineral oils;
- b) waxes such as beeswax or paraffin wax;

- c) natural oils such as sunflower oil, apricot kernel oil, shea butter or jojoba oil;
- d) silicone oils such as dimethicone, cyclomethicone or cetyldimethicone;
- e) fatty acid esters such as isopropyl palmitate, isopropyl myristate,
5 dioctylmaleate, glyceryl oleate and cetostearyl isononanoate;
- f) fatty alcohols such as cetyl alcohol or stearyl alcohol and mixtures thereof (eg cetearyl alcohol);
- g) polypropylene glycol or polyethylene glycol ethers, eg PPG-14 butyl ether; or
- 10 h) mixtures thereof, for example, the blend of waxes available commercially under the trade name Cutina (Henkel).

Emulsifiers used may be any emulsifiers known in the art for use in water-in-oil or oil-in-water emulsions. Known cosmetically acceptable emulsifiers include:

- 15 a) sesquioleates such as sorbitan sesquioleate, available commercially for example under the trade name Arlacel 83 (ICI), or polyglyceryl-2-sesquioleate;
- b) ethoxylated esters of derivatives of natural oils such as the
20 polyethoxylated ester of hydrogenated castor oil available commercially for example under the trade name Arlacel 989 (ICI);
- c) silicone emulsifiers such as silicone polyols available commercially for example under the trade name ABIL WS08 (Th. Goldschmidt AG);
- d) anionic emulsifiers such as fatty acid soaps e.g. potassium stearate and
25 fatty acid sulphates e.g. sodium cetostearyl sulphate available commercially under the trade name Dehydag (Henkel);
- e) ethoxylated fatty alcohols, for example the emulsifiers available commercially under the trade name Brij (ICI);
- f) sorbitan esters, for example the emulsifiers available commercially
30 under the trade name Span (ICI);
- g) ethoxylated sorbitan esters, for example the emulsifiers available commercially under the trade name Tween (ICI);

- h) ethoxylated fatty acid esters such as ethoxylated stearates, for example the emulsifiers available commercially under the trade name Myrj (ICI);
- i) ethoxylated mono-, di-, and tri-glycerides, for example the emulsifiers available commercially under the trade name Labrafil (Alfa Chem.);
- 5 j) non-ionic self-emulsifying waxes, for example the wax available commercially under the trade name Polawax (Croda);
- k) ethoxylated fatty acids, for example, the emulsifiers available commercially under the trade name Tefose (Alfa Chem.);
- l) methylglucose esters such as polyglycerol-3 methyl glucose distearate
10 available commercially under the name Tegocare 450 (Degussa Goldschmidt); or
- m) mixtures thereof.

The composition according to the invention may additionally comprise other
15 components which will be well known to those skilled in the art. These include, for example:

a) Surfactants – Surfactants may be used in compositions according to the invention as solubilisers, or as cleansing agents or foam boosters. Many
20 different classes of surfactant may be suitable for inclusion in the composition according to the invention, and these will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art. Examples of suitable surfactants include polyethylene glycol ethers of alcohols such as isocetyl alcohol (eg Isoceteth-20), isostearyl alcohol (eg Isosteareth-20), cetyl alcohol (eg Ceteth-20), oleyl alcohol (eg
25 Oleth-20) and cetearyl alcohol (eg Ceteareth-20). A particularly preferred surfactant for use in the invention is Isoceteth-20.

b) Emollients – ingredients that help to maintain the soft, smooth and pliable appearance of skin. Such ingredients may function by their ability to remain
30 on the surface of the skin or in the stratum corneum, and to act as lubricants, reducing or preventing flaking of the skin and improving the skin's appearance. Examples of emollients are isopropyl myristate, triglycerides of

- fatty acids eg lauric triglyceride or capric/caprylic triglyceride, such as the tri-glyceride available commercially under the trade name Miglyol 810 (Huls UK), and the polypropylene glycol ether of stearyl alcohol known as PPF-15 Stearyl Ether. Particularly preferred emollients are polysiloxane compounds,
- 5 in particular those known as cyclomethicone, ie cyclic dimethyl polysiloxane compounds that conform to the formula:



- 10 in which n has a value between 3 and 7.

c) Humectants or Moisturisers – ingredients intended to increase the water content of the top layers of the skin. Examples of such ingredients are glycerin, 1,3-butylene glycol and propylene glycol.

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d) Preservatives – ingredients which prevent or retard microbial growth and thus protect the composition from spoilage. Examples of preservatives include such as propylparaben, bronopol, sodium dehydroacetate, polyhexamethylenebiguanide hydrochloride, isothiazolone and

20 diazolidinylurea.

e) Chelating agents or sequestering agents (sequestrants) – ingredients that have the ability to complex with and inactivate metallic ions in order to prevent their adverse effects on the stability or appearance of the

25 composition. Examples of chelating agents are ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid and its salts, notably the dipotassium and especially the disodium or tetrasodium salt.

f) pH adjusters – Ingredients used to control the pH of the composition.

30 Examples of pH adjusters are inorganic salts such as sodium hydroxide, and organic bases such as triethanolamine. The pH of the composition is preferably in the range of pH 3-6, and more preferably in the range pH 3-5.

g) mattifying agents – Ingredients used to reduce shine and to impart a matt appearance to the skin to which the composition is applied. Such agents commonly comprise particulate, oil-absorbent polymers. A preferred
5 example of a suitable mattifying agent is lauryl methacrylate/glycol dimethacrylate crosspolymer, which is available under the tradename POLYTRAP Q5-6603.

h) oil control agents– ingredients used to control the rate of sebum
10 production by the skin, such as sebum regulators which regulate the number of active glands or oil absorbing agents which remove excess oil from the skin. A preferred oil control agent is hydrolysed milk protein.

i) Perfumes and colourings.

15 The composition according to the invention may be applied and left on the skin to have the desired therapeutic effect or it may be applied and then rinsed off, for example with water. The composition may be applied with the aid of a fibrous material, for example a pad or a wipe.

20 According to another aspect of the invention, there is provided an article comprising a fibrous substrate, for example a material in the form of a pad or a wipe, impregnated with a cosmetically acceptable skincare composition in the form of a hydroalcoholic gel dispersion, the composition comprising
25 salicylic acid or a salt thereof and a gelling agent in the form of a copolymer of acryloyl dimethyl tauric acid or a salt thereof.

Preferably, said fibrous substrate is impregnated with the skincare composition in an amount in the range from 10 to 30% by weight, preferably
30 from 15 to 25% by weight and most preferably from 18 to 22% by weight of the fibrous substrate. Suitable fibrous substrates comprise materials which include natural or synthetic fibres or a mixture thereof, for example cellulose and/or

cotton fibres. The fibrous substrate may be impregnated with the composition as a wet wipe which is arranged for immediate use to apply the skincare composition of the present invention to the skin of the user. Alternatively, the fibrous substrate may be impregnated with the skincare composition and dried to form a dry wipe which requires to be wetted, for example with water, before it can be used.

The invention will now be described in greater detail, by way of illustration only, with reference to the following Examples.

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Example 1Gel Lotion

	<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>% w/w</u>
15	Aqua	to 100%
	Alcohol denat.	35%
	Isoceteth-20	3.0%
	Salicylic acid	2.0%
20	Hydrogen peroxide (35%)	4.286%
	Ammonium acryloyldimethyltaurate/ vinyl pyrrolidone copolymer	2.0%
	Sodium hydroxide (30%)	0.4%
	Parfum	0.1%
25	Disodium EDTA	0.005%

Method

The salicylic acid was dissolved in the alcohol. When fully dispersed, water and the disodium EDTA were added. The ammoniumacryloyldimethyltaurate / vinyl pyrrolidone copolymer powder was sheared into the alcoholic mixture until lump free. The isoceteth-20, parfum and hydrogen peroxide were then

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stirred in, followed by adjustment of the pH to pH 3 with sodium hydroxide to form a composition according to the present invention.

5 Example 2

Gel Lotion

	<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>% w/w</u>
10	Aqua	to 100%
	Alcohol denat.	15%
	Isoceteth-20	1.0%
	Salicylic acid	0.5%
	Ammonium acryloyldimethyltaurate/ 15 vinyl pyrrolidone copolymer	1.0%
	Sodium hydroxide (30%)	0.202%
	Tetrasodium EDTA	0.005%

Method

- 20 The salicylic acid was dissolved in the alcohol. When fully dispersed, the water and the tetrasodium EDTA were added. The ammonium acryloyldimethyltaurate / vinyl pyrrolidone copolymer powder was sheared into the alcoholic mixture until lump free. The isoceteth-20 and parfum were stirred into the thickened dispersion, and then the pH adjusted to pH 3 with
- 25 sodium hydroxide to form a composition according to the present invention.

Example 3Gel Lotion

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<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>% w/w</u>
Aqua	to 100%
Alcohol denat.	15%
10 Isoceteth-20	1.0%
Salicylic acid	0.5%
Ammonium acryloyldimethyltaurate/ vinyl pyrrolidone copolymer	1.0%
Sodium hydroxide (30%)	0.202%
15 Cyclomethicone	3.0%
Lauryl methacrylate/glycol dimethacrylate crosspolymer	0.5%
Tetrasodium EDTA	0.005%

20 Method

The salicylic acid was dissolved in the alcohol. When fully dispersed, the water and the tetrasodium EDTA were added. The ammoniumacryloyldimethyltaurate / vinyl pyrrolidine copolymer powder was

25 sheared into the alcoholic mixture until lump free. With continued shearing, the cyclomethicone and lauryl methacrylate / glycol dimethacrylate crosspolymer were added, and further sheared until a homogeneous mixture was formed. The isoceteth-20 and parfum were stirred into the thickened dispersion, and then the pH adjusted to pH 3 with sodium hydroxide to form a

30 composition according to the present invention.

Example 4Gel Lotion

5	<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>% w/w</u>
	Aqua	to 100%
	Alcohol (99.9%) + t-butylalcohol (0.1%)	11.5%
	Glycerin	0.5%
10	Isoceteth-20	1.0%
	Salicylic acid	0.5%
	Hydrogen peroxide (35%)	4.28571%
	Ammonium acryloyldimethyltaurate/ vinyl pyrrolidone copolymer	1.5%
15	Hydrolyzed Milk Peptide	0.2%
	Sodium hydroxide (30%)	0.4%
	Parfum	0.2%
	Disodium EDTA	0.005%
	Colorant CI 42090 (Blue No 1 FD&C)	0.0003%
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Method

The salicylic acid was mixed into the alcohol/t-butylalcohol. When the salicylic acid was fully dissolved, the water, glycerin and disodium EDTA were mixed in. The ammonium acryloyldimethyltaurate / vinyl pyrrolidone copolymer was then added with continuous homogenisation, followed by addition of the isoceteth-20, hydrogen peroxide, hydrolysed milk peptide and parfum in the water. The pH was adjusted to pH 3 with sodium hydroxide (30%) to form a composition according to the present invention.

Example 5Gel Lotion

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<u>Ingredients</u>		<u>% w/w</u>
Aqua		to 100%
Alcohol (denat)		15.0%
10	Isoceteth-20	1.0%
	Ammonium acryloyldimethyltaurate/ vinyl pyrrolidone copolymer	1.5%
	Salicylic Acid	0.5%
	Sodium Citrate	0.1%
15	Parfum	0.1%
	Tetrasodium EDTA	0.05%

Method

The salicylic acid was dissolved in the alcohol. When fully dispersed, the
20 water and the sodium citrate were added, followed by shearing the
ammonium acryloyldimethyltaurate / vinyl pyrrolidone copolymer powder into
the alcoholic mixture until lump free. The isoceteth-20 and parfum were
stirred into the thickened dispersion to form a composition according to the
present invention.

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Example 6Gel Lotion

<u>Ingredients</u>		<u>% w/w</u>
Aqua		to 100%
30	Alcohol (denat)	15.0%

	Isoceteth-20	1.0%
	Ammonium acryloyldimethyltaurate/ vinyl pyrrolidone copolymer	1.0%
	Salicylic Acid	0.5%
5	Sodium Hydroxide Solution (30%)	0.2 %
	Hydroxyethylcellulose	0.2%
	Tetrasodium EDTA	0.005%

Method

- 10 The hydroxyethylcellulose and tetrasodium EDTA were sheared into the water until lump free and then the dispersion heated to 70°C to thicken. The dispersion was cooled to 35°C and the salicylic acid predissolved in the alcohol was added. The ammonium acryloyldimethyltaurate / vinyl pyrrolidine copolymer powder was sheared into the alcoholic mixture until
- 15 lump free. The isoceteth-20 and parfum were both stirred into the thickened dispersion, and then the pH adjusted to pH 3 with sodium hydroxide to form a composition according to the present invention.

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25 Example 7 Cream Gel

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>% w/w</u>
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30	Aqua	to 100%
	Ammonium acryloyldimethyltaurate/ Vinyl pyrrolidone copolymer	0.4%
	Ethylhexyl stearate	6.0%
	Glycerin	5.0%

	Cyclomethicone	5.0%
	Salicylic acid	1.0%
	Propylene glycol	5.0%
	Steareth-2	1.0%
5	Steareth-21	2.0%
	Cetyl Alcohol	2.5%
	Propyl Hydroxybenzoate	0.15%
	Phenoxetol NIPA	0.6%
	Centella asiatica	1.0%
10	Mimosa extract	5.0%
	Tetrasodium EDTA	0.05
	Methyl Hydroxybenzoate	0.25

15 Method

The tetrasodium EDTA was mixed into 60% of the water until dissolved.

The methyl hydroxybenzoate premixed into the glycerin was then added.

The ammonium acryloyldimethyltaurate/ Vinyl pyrrolidone copolymer was
20 added and homogenised in the resultant solution until a lump free dispersion
was obtained. In a separate beaker the Steareth-2, Steareth-21, Ethylhexyl
stearate, Cetyl Alcohol, Cyclomethicone and Propyl Hydroxybenzoate were
heated until a temperature of 70 – 75°C is reached. This mixture was added
to the copolymer dispersion mixture with homogenisation. Homogenising
25 was continued for a further 5 minutes. The resultant dispersion was cooled
down to 35°C and then a predispersion of Centella asiatica and mimosa
extract in propylene glycol mixed in to form a composition according to the
present invention.